Please replace the first full paragraph on page 7 with the following rewritten paragraph:

--FIGURE 8 is ~~a cross-sectional~~ an elevational view along line 8-8 of FIGURE 5; and,--

Please replace the second full paragraph on page 7 with the following rewritten paragraph:

--FIGURE 9 is an exploded perspective view of the cable coupler of the present invention.--

Please replace the third full paragraph on page 7 with the following rewritten paragraph:

--Referring now in greater detail to the drawings, wherein the showings are for the purpose of illustrating preferred embodiments of the invention only and not for the purpose of limiting the invention, FIGURES 1-3 illustrate a standard prior art cable coupler 20 which is secured to the side or front panel 12 of a welder or wire feeder 10. Cable coupler 20 includes a mount plate 30 having four openings 32 that are designed to receive four bolts 34 used to secure the mount plate 30 to the side or front panel 12 by the use of nuts 36. As best illustrated in FIGURE 2, mount plate 30 includes a plate flange 38 and a plate cavity 40 therethrough which plate cavity includes a thread 42. Plate cavity 40 is designed to threadedly receive a coupler 50. Coupler 50 includes a coupling jacket 60 having a coupling cavity 62 and a connector cavity 64. The rear outer surface of coupler 50 includes a thread 66 designed to threadably secure coupler 50 within plate cavity 40 of mount plate 30 by engaging the thread 42 in plate cavity 40. An electrical plug 90 is positioned in connector cavity 64. Electrical plug 90 includes a front groove and a rear groove which are used to secure the electrical plug within the connector cavity. Front groove 94 receives a lower retention member 72 to prevent the electrical plug from moving into the coupling cavity of coupling jacket 60. Rear groove 96 receives a retention ring 80 positioned in a ring groove 68 of the coupling jacket.

Retention ring 80 prevents the electrical plug from moving rearwardly out of connector cavity 64. Electrical plug 90 includes a plurality of connector slots 92 designed to receive male electrical connectors 100. Each of the male connectors include a connector rib 102 designed to secure the electrical connectors and the respective connector slots of the electrical plug. The front end of the male connectors 100 extend forwardly through the electrical plug and at least partially into coupling cavity 62 of coupling jacket 60. Connected to the rear of each of te electrical connectors 100 is a wire 110 which is connected to one or more components within the welder or wire feeder 10. Coupler 50 also includes a coupling sleeve 120 which is designed to at least partially encircle coupling cavity 62. Coupling sleeve 120 includes two gripping rings 122 on the outer surface of the coupling sleeve to facilitate in the rotation of the coupling sleeve about the central axis of the coupler 50. The coupling sleeve includes a joining cavity 124 having a thread 126. At the rearward end of coupling sleeve 120 there is provided a stop flange 128 which is designed to engage upper retention member 70 of coupling jacket 60 to thereby limit the forward movement of coupling sleeve 120 along the longitudinal axis of the coupler. The front face of plate flange 38 functions as a rearward stop to coupling sleeve 120 to thereby limit the backward movement of the coupling sleeve along the longitudinal axis of coupler 50.--

Please replace the first full paragraph on page 8 with the following rewritten paragraph:

--The prior art cable connector 160 as illustrated in FIGURES 1-3 is connected to an electrical cable 150. Cable connector 160 includes a cable clamp positioned at the rearward end of the cable connector. A tightening screw 172 is used to tightened clamp 170 about electric cable 150, thereby securing cable connector 160 to electrical cable 150. Cable connector 160 also includes two

gripping rings 180 which are used to facilitate in the handling and orienting of the cable connector when connecting the cable connector to the cable coupler 20. Positioned at the front end of cable connector 160 is a connection sleeve 190 which includes a threaded outer surface 192 and a non-threaded front edge surface 194. Connection sleeve 190 includes a connection cavity 200 wherein a connection plug 220 is located therein. Connection plug 220 includes a plurality of female connectors 222 which each include a wire 224 connected at the end thereof. Female connectors 222 are designed to telescopically receive a portion of male electrical connectors 100 located in coupling cavity 62 of coupler 50. Positioned on the interior surface near the ~~from~~ front end of connection cavity 200 is a guide tooth 210. Guide tooth 210 is designed to engage a guide slot 130 located on coupling jacket 60. The guide tooth 210 and the guide slot 130 are used to properly orient cable connector 160 with respect to coupler 20 so as to provide the proper electrical connections between the two components.--

Please replace the second full paragraph on page 8 with the following rewritten paragraph:

--As can be visualized from reference to FIGURE 2, cable connector 160 can only be partially inserted onto coupler 50 prior to threads 192 on connection sleeve 190 engaging threads 126 of coupling sleeve 120 of coupler 50. Typically at the point of engagement of threads 192 with threads 126, guide tooth 210 has just begun to slide into guide slot 130 and the ends of male electrical connectors ~~110~~ 100 are slightly spaced from female connectors 222. The electrical connection between cable connector 160 and cable coupler 120 is formed and completed by simultaneously pushing cable connector 160 into coupler 50 while rotating coupling sleeve 120 to thereby thread connection sleeve 190 into joining cavity 124 as illustrated in FIGURE 3. The

procedure of constantly pushing the cable connector 160 into coupler 50 while simultaneously rotating coupler sleeve 120 to complete the connection between the cable connector and coupler is time consuming and can be difficult. The procedure of constantly pulling cable connector 160 while simultaneously rotating coupler sleeve 120 to remove the cable connector from coupler 120 is also time consuming and can, at times, be difficult. Indeed, it is not unusual for it to take several minutes to connect or disconnect the electrical cable 150 from welder or wire feeder 10.--

Please replace the first full paragraph on page 10 with the following rewritten paragraph:

--Threads 332 in the cavity of mount plate 310 are designed to threadably receive the threaded rear outer surface 356 of coupler 340. Coupler 340 includes a coupler jacket 350 having a threaded rear outer surface 356 and two cavities. The front part of coupling jacket 350 includes a coupling cavity 352 and the rear portion of coupling jacket 350 includes a connector cavity 354. Positioned about the outer circumference of coupler jacket 350 and near the center of the longitudinal length of coupling jacket 350 is an upper retention member 360. Upper retention member 360 has a greater diameter than the outer diameter of threads 356. Positioned between the front edge of coupler jacket 350 and terminating at upper retention member 360 is a guide slot 372. As best illustrated in FIGURES 5-7, an electrical plug 380 is insertably positioned in connector cavity 354. Electrical plug 380 includes a plurality of slots 382 which are designed to receive a male electrical connector 390. Each male connector 390 includes a connector rib 392 designed to secure each male connector 390 in position relative to electrical plug 380. Electrical plug 380 also includes a front groove 384 and a rear groove 386. Front groove 384 is designed to engage lower retention member 362 positioned at the front end interior surface of connector cavity 354. Lower retention

member 362 prevents electrical plug 380 from moving into coupling cavity 352 of coupling jacket 350. Rear groove 386 is designed to receive a retention ring 370 which is positioned in a ring groove 358 near the front end interior surface of connector cavity 354. Retention ring 370 prevents electrical plug 380 from moving rearwardly out of connector cavity 354. As can be ascertained from FIGURES 5-9, threads 356 on coupling jacket 350 are designed to be threadably received by threads 332 of cavity 330 in mount plate 310. Coupling jacket 350 is threaded into cavity 330 until lock slot 364 on coupling jacket 350 is aligned with opening ~~332~~ 322 in flange 320. Once lock slot 364 is aligned with opening ~~320 to~~ 322, a screw or bolt 324 is threadably inserted into opening 322 until the end of the bolt or screw engages or is inserted at least partially into lock slot 364. The positioning of the end of screw or bolt 324 into lock slot 364 prevents further rotation of coupling jacket 350 in cavity 330 thereby locking coupling jacket 350 in cavity 330 of mount plate 310. The opening in the rear of mount plate 310 allows for wires 400 from the interior of welder or wire feeder 10 to be connected to the ends of male electrical connectors 390.--

Please replace the first full paragraph on page 11 with the following rewritten paragraph:

--As best illustrated in FIGURE 5, upper retention member 360 is spaced from the front edge of flange 320 after coupling jacket 350 is locked in cavity 330 of mount plate 310. This space allows for limited longitudinal movement of coupling sleeve ~~340~~ 410 along the longitudinal axis of coupling jacket 350. As best shown in FIGURE 9, coupling sleeve 410 includes four gripping ~~modes~~ nodes 412 which are symmetrically oriented about the coupling sleeve thereby forming a generally star-shaped configuration. The gripping ~~modes~~ nodes are used to facilitate in the rotation of coupling sleeve 410 about the longitudinal axis of coupling jacket 350 as will be further described below.

Positioned essentially through coupling sleeve 410 is a joining cavity 414. The front end of joining cavity 414 includes a beveled surface 416 and a threaded surface rearwardly positioned of beveled surface 416. Positioned at the back end of joining cavity 414 is a stop flange 420. As best illustrated in FIGURE 5, the diameter of the opening defined by stop flange 420 is slightly less than the minimum diameter of threads 418 in joining cavity 414. Furthermore, the maximum diameter of thread 418 is less than the maximum diameter of beveled surface 416. As shown in FIGURE 5, the diameter of joining cavity 414 in the region of stop flange 420 is larger than the maximum diameter of threads 356 on coupling jacket 350. However, the diameter of upper retention member 360 on coupling jacket 350 is greater than the diameter of joining cavity 414 within the region of the stop flange ~~320~~ 420. As such, when coupling jacket 350 is locked into cavity 330 of mount plate 310, coupling sleeve 410 has limited movement between the front face of flange 320 of mount plate 310 and the back end surface of upper retention member 360. As shown in FIGURE 5, the minimum diameter of threads 418 is greater than the diameter of upper retention member 360 thus allowing the limited longitudinal movement of coupling sleeve 410 along the longitudinal axis of coupling jacket 350. For purposes of example, the minimum diameter of threads 356 is about 1.065 inches, the diameter of upper retention member 360 is about 1.12 inches, and the diameter of the outer surface of connector cavity 354 is about 1 inch. With reference to coupling sleeve 410, the diameter of joining cavity 414 in the region of stop flange 420 is about 1.13 inches, the minimum diameter of threads 418 in joining cavity 414 is about 1.125 inches, and the maximum diameter of beveled surface 416 is about 1.3 inches. These relative dimensions of the components of coupler 340 and coupler sleeve 410 are illustrated in FIGURES 5-7.--

REMARKS

Applicants have amended the specification to correct several grammatical and typographical errors. No new matter has been added.

Examination of the above referenced patent application is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,
FAY, SHARPE, FAGAN, MINNICH & McKEE

By:_____

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